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Census data was utilized to determine the net effect of internal migration between 1955 and 1960 upon the educational status of the population of the South 25 to 64 years of age in 1960. The major findings of the study are as follows: (1) the median educational attainment of the Southern population was not greatly altered through the interchange of interregional migrants, since the in- and out-migrant comprised a small proportion of the total population; (2) the median educational attainment of the southern nonwhite population in all 3 census divisions was lowered as a result of selective net migration; and (3) the median educational attainment of the southern white population, with the exception of males 25-29 years of age in 1960, was raised slightly through the interchange of interregional migrants. Selective net migration raised the education level of whites in the South Atlantic States but lowered the levels in the East South Central and West South Central States. (Author/DK)

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Is Migration Lowering the Educational Status of the Population in the South?

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Is Migration Lowering the Educational Status of the Population in the South?

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to determine the net effect of internal migration between 1955 and 1960 upon the educational status of the population of the South 25 to 64 years of age in 1960. The major findings of the study are as follows: first, the median educational attainment of the Southern population was not greatly altered through the interchange of interregional migrants, since the in- and out-migrants comprised a small proportion of the total population; second, the median educational attainment of the southern nonwhite population in all three census divisions was lowered as a result of selective net migration; and third, the median educational attainment of the southern white population, with the exception of males 25-29 years of age in 1960, was raised slightly through the interchange of interregional migrants. Selective net migration raised the educational levels of whites in the South Atlantic states but lowered the educational levels of whites in the East South Central and West South Central states.

Is Migration Lowering the Educational Status of the Population in the South?

There has been a rather widespread concern about the drain of talent from the South because of the net loss of nearly 7.2 million persons between 1900 and 1960 due to net migration.[1] The concern about the drain of talent is based upon the well-documented fact that the persons who migrated from the South have been better educated than the nonmigrants who remained there.[2]

Evidence from five recent studies indicates that, generally, the net effect of interregional migration has been to raise the educational attainment of the population in the South. For example, Johnson found that differential net migration increased the educational level of Southern males 25-34 years of age during 1935-40, while lowering the educational levels in the Northeast, Northcentral, and West.[3] For the 1940-50 decade, Hamilton found that the net result of migration for the South was a small bulge in the middle of the educational structure. Thus, in 1950 the South had more people who had completed grades 5-8 and with some high school and fewer people who had completed grades 1-4 and some college than would have been the case had there been no migration.[4] Moreover, Shryock and Nam found that the South profited slightly in educational status as a result of lifetime interregional migration in 1950.[5] Fein has shown that the 1955-60 interregional population movements had a favorable effect upon the educational status of Southern white males above 30 years of age (at the extreme educational levels) but an

unfavorable effect upon the educational levels of nonwhite males between 25 and 49 years of age.[6] Finally, Suval and Hamilton found little difference between the levels of Southern in- and out-migrants during 1955 and 1960 and noted that adverse educational selectivity of net migration from the South was greatest among young people, among Negroes, and among males.[7]

The purpose of this paper is to determine the net effect of internal migration between 1955 and 1960 upon the educational levels of the population of the South 25 to 64 years of age in 1960. Each of the three census divisions within the South will be studied. It is possible to organize the data in a number of different ways to show how internal migration affected educational levels. In this paper, the data will be analyzed in three different ways: first, the median educational attainment of the 1960 southern population (which includes the effects of in- and out-migration during 1955-60) will be computed; also the median educational attainment will be computed for the 1960 southern population, assuming that there had been no in- and out-migration; second, the median educational attainment of the in-migrants, out-migrants, and nonmigrants will be computed; and third, selection indices will be computed for the 1955 to 1960 net migrants, by age, sex, and color, to determine differential selectivity.

Findings of the Study

The Entire Southern Region

The effect of internal net migration between 1955 and 1960 was to

raise the median educational attainment of the southern white population and to lower the educational attainment of the nonwhite population (Table 1). The only exception was among white males 25-29 years of age, where net migration reduced the median educational level of southern males slightly (from a median of 12.23 to 12.21 years). The net migration of 51,939 white males 25-29 years of age in 1960 from the South during 1955-60 apparently reflects the large movement out of the armed forces.

(Table 1 about here)

Table 2 shows the effects of in- and out-migration during 1955 to 1960 upon the educational levels of the southern population. In every age and sex category of the nonwhites, the migrants to the South had higher median educational levels than did the migrants from the South. Thus, had the total in- and out-migration exactly balanced in each age, sex, and educational group, the mere process of exchanging identical numbers of migrants would have raised the educational attainment of the southern nonwhite population. However, this is not what happened. For each nonwhite migrant to the South, there were nearly three nonwhite migrants from the South (there being 60,798 in-migrants and 169,490 out-migrants 25-64 years of age in 1960), most of whom were young adults with relatively high educational levels. Since the South experienced a heavy out-migration of its young nonwhite population (58 percent of the total out-migrants 25 to 64 years and over were 25-34 years of age) who were the most highly educated, the median educational attainment of the southern nonwhite population was adversely affected by interregional net migration during 1955 to 1960.

(Table 2 about here)

With the exception of white males 30-34 years of age in 1960, the white migrants to the South in every age and sex group between 25 and 64 years of age had a slightly higher median educational attainment than did the white migrants from the South during 1955 to 1960 (Table 2). For the entire group 25-64 years of age in 1960, the median educational attainment of white males and females who left the South during 1955 to 1960 was somewhat higher than that of white migrants to the South. The higher medians for white out-migrants than for white in-migrants are the result of exceedingly large numbers of highly educated, young out-migrants 25-29 years of age. However, since there was a net migration gain of 111,015 white migrants to the South, the median educational attainment of the southern whites was improved slightly as a result of interregional migration between 1955 and 1960 (Table 1).

Finally, selection indices were computed to determine the differential effects of net migration upon the educational attainment of the southern population. "Overselection" indicates that a given group gained a larger number or lost a smaller number of net migrants than would be expected if selection were absent. For example, the number of southern white males 25-29 years of age in 1960 with less than five years of education decreased 1,548, or 27 per 1,000, through net migration (rows 4 and 6, Table 3). Had selection been absent, the net migration loss would have been 2,361 (row 9, Table 3). Thus, selection increased the number of white males with less than five years of schooling by reducing the deficit by 34 percent of the expected loss.

(Table 3 about here)

"Underselection" signifies that a given group gained a smaller number of persons or lost a greater number than would have been expected had selection been absent. For example, the South lost a total of 12,868 white male college graduates 25-29 years of age in 1960 through migration. This loss would have amounted to only 7,762 persons had there been no selection. Thus, selection increased the rate of net out-migration 66 percent (row 8, Table 3).

For all southern white males and females 25-64 years of age in 1960, there was an underselection of net migrants among college graduates and those with less than eight years of formal education and an overselection of persons with eight to fifteen years of education (Table 4). Thus, differential net migration during 1955-60 adversely affected the number of southern white college graduates, particularly for males under 35 years of age and females under 60 years of age. The 1955-60 selection trends represent a reversal of the 1935-40 migration trends, when during the earlier period the South increased the educational quality of its total male population 25-34 years of age through selective net migration.[8]

(Table 4 absent here.)

Differential selection trends among the white net migrants during 1955-60 had divergent effects upon the educational attainment of the southern population. As previously shown, the median educational attainment of southern white males 25-29 years of age in 1960 declined as a result of net out-migration (Table 1). Generally, however, the median educational attainment of southern white males 30-64 years of age in 1960 and of southern white females 25-64 years of age in 1960 increased as a result of net migration during 1955-60 (Table 1).

Among southern nonwhites 25-64 years of age in 1960, there was an underselection of net migrants among both males and females with eight or more years of formal education and an overselection among those with fewer than eight years of education (Table 4). Thus, differential net migration during 1955-60 tended to decrease the educational quality of the southern nonwhite population. This finding is consistent with the previously established finding that the median educational attainment of southern nonwhites was lowered as a result of differential net migration during 1955-60.

Census Divisions in the South

For the South Atlantic division, the net effect of internal migration between 1955 and 1960 was to increase the median educational attainment of the white population and to lower the educational attainment of the nonwhite population (Table 5). Although the median educational level of the white out-migrants 25-64 years of age in 1960 exceeded that of the white in-migrants, the median educational attainment of whites in the South Atlantic division was raised slightly as a result of a net migration gain of 261,256 whites 25-64 years of age in 1960 (Table 6). Moreover, there was an "overselection" of white male and female net migrants 25-64 years of age in 1960 with eight or more years of formal education, which increased the educational attainment of the white population in the South Atlantic division (Table 7).

(Tables 5, 6, and 7 about here)

In contrast, nonwhite migrants 25-64 years of age from the South Atlantic division had less formal education than did nonwhites who moved

to the area (Table 6). Furthermore, there was a net migration loss of 40,518 nonwhites 25-64 years of age in 1960. Since there was an underselection of nonwhite male and female net migrants 25-64 years of age with eight or more years of formal education, the median educational levels of nonwhites in the South Atlantic division declined as a result of net migration (Tables 5 and 7).

For both the East South Central and West South Central divisions, the net effect of internal migration was to lower the educational levels of both the white and nonwhite population 25-64 years of age in 1960 (Table 5). The reduction in the median educational attainment of nonwhites was somewhat greater than that of whites.

Although the educational status of whites 25-64 years of age who moved into the East South Central states was higher than for those who left, the net out-migration of nearly 80,000 whites between 1955 and 1960 tended to lower the educational level of the white population. The underselection of white net migrants 25-64 years of age with 13 or more years of formal education was accompanied by an overselection of those with less than 13 years of schooling (Table 8). Thus, differential selection adversely affected the educational levels of white males and females in the East South Central states.

(Table 8 about here)

The East South Central states experienced a net migration loss of nearly 45,000 nonwhites and differential selection reduced the educational attainment of nonwhites, especially those with 8 or more years of education (Table 8).

The West South Central states suffered a net migration loss of over 70,000 whites and 24,000 nonwhites 25-64 years of age during 1955-60. Differential selection lowered the educational status of both whites and nonwhites. For whites, there was an underselection of net migrants 25-64 years of age with less than 5 years and 13 or more years of formal education (Table 9). For nonwhites, there was an underselection of net migrants 25-64 years of age with 8 or more years of schooling.

(Table 9 about here)

Summary and Conclusions

This paper has shown that interregional migration during 1955-60 had a divergent effect upon the educational attainment of the population in the South. First of all, the median educational attainment of the southern population was not greatly altered through the interchange of interregional migrants, since the migrants comprised a small proportion of the total population.

Second, the median educational attainment of the southern nonwhite population in all three census divisions was lowered as a result of selective net migration during 1955-60. The decline in the educational attainment of southern nonwhites was due to the large numbers of young out-migrants and to the small numbers of in-migrants, resulting in a net migration loss of nearly 110,000 nonwhites 25-64 years of age in 1960. Although the in-migrants (25-64 years of age in 1960) were slightly better educated than the out-migrants, net losses of migrants with eight or more years of formal education lowered the educational status of

southern nonwhites. Moreover, the South suffered a net loss of more than 7,500 nonwhite college graduates between 1955 and 1960.

Third, the median educational attainment of the southern white population, with the exception of males 25-29 years of age in 1960, was raised slightly through the interchange of interregional migrants during 1955-60. However, the South Atlantic states were the only ones in which net migration raised the educational status of whites. The educational status of whites in the East South Central and West South Central states declined as a result of selective net migration. Differential selection increased the number of southern white net migrants with from eight to fifteen years of formal education but decreased the number of white net migrants who were college graduates and those with less than eight years of formal education. Despite the net out-migration of nearly 5,000 southern white college graduates during 1955-60, the South profited from net migration gains of over 110,000 whites with from eight to fifteen years of formal education.

Footnotes

[1]Everett S. Lee, et al., Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870-1950, Volume I, Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1957, pp. 74-77, 87-90, and 107-231; and Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 72, May, 1953, and Series P-25, No. 304, April, 1965.

[2]See, for example, Margaret Hanna, The Drain of Talent out of Georgia and South Carolina, unpublished master's thesis, Kent State University, 1957. Hamilton has carefully documented the fact that migrants from the South have higher educational attainment than the nonmigrants in the South; see, for example, C. Horace Hamilton, "Educational Selectivity of Migration from Farm to Urban and to other Nonfarm Communities," in Mobility and Mental Health (Mildred B. Kantor, Editor), St. Louis: Charles C. Thomas, 1965, Chapter 7; "Continuity and Change in Southern Migration," in The South in Continuity and Change (John C. McKinney and Edgar T. Thompson), Durham: Duke University Press, 1965, Chapter III; and "The Negro Leaves the South," Demography, 1 (1964), pp. 273-295.

[3]Elmer H. Johnson, "Methodological Note on Measuring Selection in Differential Migration," Social Forces, 33 (March, 1955), pp. 289-292; and Elmer H. Johnson, Educational Attainment and Internal Migration, United States, 1935-40, unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1950.

[4]C. Horace Hamilton, "Educational Selectivity of Net Migration From the South," Social Forces, 38 (October, 1959), pp. 33-42.

[5]Henry S. Shryock, Jr., and Charles B. Nam, "Educational Selectivity of Interregional Migration," Social Forces, 43 (March, 1965), pp. 299-310; and Henry S. Shryock, Jr., and Charles B. Nam, "Educational Selectivity of Interregional Migration," Population Index, 28 (July, 1962), pp. 232-233.

[6]Rashi Fein, "Educational Patterns of Southern Migration," The Southern Economic Journal, 32 (July, 1965), pp. 106-124.

[7]Elizabeth M. Suval and C. Horace Hamilton, "Some New Evidence on Educational Selectivity in Migration to and From the South," Social Forces, 43 (May, 1965), pp. 536-547.

[8]Elmer H. Johnson, op. cit.

Table 1. Median years of education completed by the 1960 Southern population with and without internal net migration during 1955-60, by age, sex, and color

Age Group	Median years of education with no internal net migration[1]				Median years of education which includes the effect of internal net migration[2]			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25-29	12.23	12.18	9.24	10.31	12.21	12.18	9.08	10.22
30-34	12.01	12.10	8.28	9.41	12.02	12.11	8.24	9.37
35-39	11.75	12.05	7.66	8.52	11.79	12.06	7.63	8.51
40-44	10.92	11.47	6.79	7.84	10.97	11.52	6.77	7.82
45-49	9.81	10.68	6.13	7.24	9.86	10.72	6.12	7.23
50-54	8.93	9.95	5.61	6.79	8.95	10.00	5.59	6.78
55-59	8.55	8.95	4.83	6.16	8.57	8.98	4.82	6.15
60-64	8.35	8.69	4.42	5.64	8.38	8.72	4.42	5.63
Total 25-64	10.55	11.22	6.85	8.02	10.56	11.25	6.78	7.97

[1] The out-migrants during 1955-60 were added to the non-migrants to obtain the 1960 population had there been no internal net migration.

[2] The in-migrants during 1955-60 were added to the non-migrants to obtain the 1960 population which includes the effect of internal net migration.

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 2. Median Years of Education Completed by the Southern Nonmigrants, In-migrants, and Out-migrants During 1955-60, by Age, Sex, and Color

Age Group	Nonmigrants				In-migrants				Out-migrants			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
25-29	12.14	12.14	8.97	10.16	12.73	12.52	12.05	12.15	12.72	12.50	11.52	12.00
30-34	11.86	12.08	8.17	9.33	12.60	12.43	11.29	11.60	12.61	12.38	10.22	10.82
35-39	11.59	12.03	7.58	8.49	12.58	12.46	10.40	10.76	12.55	12.40	9.12	9.72
40-44	10.79	11.40	6.74	7.81	12.48	12.37	9.11	9.50	12.46	12.29	8.29	8.73
45-49	9.74	10.64	6.10	7.22	12.23	12.19	8.32	8.54	12.10	12.02	7.52	8.22
50-54	8.91	9.92	5.58	6.77	11.66	12.01	7.12	7.91	11.02	11.28	7.08	7.75
55-59	8.54	8.95	4.81	6.14	10.46	10.73	6.97	7.29	9.39	10.02	6.75	7.05
60-64	8.34	8.68	4.41	5.62	9.71	10.00	6.87	7.57	8.87	9.15	6.11	6.76
Total 25-64	10.35	11.11	6.73	7.94	12.46	12.32	10.40	10.71	12.51	12.33	9.76	10.08

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 3. Computation of Selection Indices for Southern White Male Net Migrants 25-29 Years of Age in 1960

	Educational Attainment, by Years of School Completed							
	Under 5	5-7	8	9-11	12	College, 1-3	College, 4 & over	Total
1. Non-migrants	55,003	130,856	99,408	214,315	315,873	128,336	140,835	1,084,626
2. In-migrants, 1955-60	1,616	6,021	8,496	23,314	44,105	21,971	37,520	143,043
3. Out-migrants, 1955-60	3,164	9,693	13,109	29,894	58,096	30,638	50,388	194,982
4. Net Migrants, 1955-60[1]	-1,548	-3,672	-4,613	-6,580	-13,991	-8,667	-12,868	-51,939
5. Estimated 1955 population[2]	58,167	140,549	112,517	244,209	373,969	158,974	191,223	1,279,608
6. Rate of Net Migration, 1955-60[3]	-.02661	-.02613	-.04100	-.02694	-.03741	-.05452	-.06729	-.04059
7. Net Migration rate due to differential selection[4]	.01398	.01446	-.00041	.01365	.00318	-.01393	-.02670	
8. Selection Index[5]	34	36	-1	34	8	-34	-66	
9. Expected Net Migrants assuming no selection[6]	-2,361	-5,705	-4,567	-9,912	-15,179	-6,453	-7,762	-51,939

[1]Row 2 - Row 3.

[2]Row 1 + Row 3.

[3]Row 4 ÷ Row 5.

[4]Each rate of net migration in Row 6 was subtracted from -.04059.

[5]Each rate in Row 7 was divided by |-.04059|, then multiplied by 100.

[6]Each number in Row 5 was multiplied by -.04059.

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 4. Selection Indices of Southern Net Migrants During 1955-60, by Age, Sex, Color, and Educational Level in 1960

Educational Level	Age in 1960								
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64
White Male									
Under 5 Years	34	-2,536	-260	-221	-196	-150	-112	-81	-366
5-7	36	-879	-175	-123	-128	-77	-58	-51	-146
8	-1	-1,468	-93	-40	-9	16	27	33	132
9-11	34	582	47	63	62	43	43	30	207
12	8	2,132	152	105	108	94	84	78	196
College, 1-3	-34	1,095	60	67	139	90	94	65	38
College, 4 & over	-66	-2,423	0	10	40	61	52	77	-374
White Female									
Under 5 Years	-88	-467	-282	-245	-225	-129	-99	-74	-171
5-7	-41	-282	-190	-171	-137	-88	-63	-48	-107
8	-52	-223	-121	-63	-12	12	33	27	27
9-11	56	18	-5	20	27	16	25	23	22
12	27	184	124	128	127	101	91	70	74
College, 1-3	-77	98	86	61	68	48	19	18	27
College, 4 & over	-69	-175	-33	-24	-32	-19	-31	13	-59
Nonwhite Male									
Under 5 Years	63	36	38	32	21	38	23	22	59
5-7	40	31	0	3	-5	-12	21	-40	26
8	-2	-36	-20	-74	-26	-67	-103	-118	-32
9-11	-8	-18	-19	5	-11	-71	29	-12	-52
12	-47	-8	-8	-14	-44	-58	-226	171	-97
College, 1-3	-66	-38	-35	-33	10	49	-304	153	-113
College, 4 & over	-103	-120	-57	-68	-18	50	50	64	-133
Nonwhite Female									
Under 5 Years	67	52	50	38	41	30	26	20	58
5-7	44	26	10	14	2	4	-4	-5	29
8	15	-17	-26	-51	-58	-46	-60	-40	-17
9-11	2	-5	-8	-15	-22	-26	-12	-51	-28
12	-27	-17	-27	-22	22	-30	8	7	-62
College, 1-3	-82	-49	-26	1	-57	9	-76	27	-92
College, 4 & over	-87	-59	-14	-12	0	7	43	10	-75

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 5. Median Years of Education Completed by the 1960 Population with and without Internal Net Migration during 1955-60, by Age, Sex, Color, and Census Division

Age Group	Median Years of Education with no Internal Net Migration				Median Years of Education which Includes the Effect of Internal Net Migration			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
South Atlantic								
25-29	12.21	12.21	9.10	10.35	12.20	12.22	8.98	10.28
30-34	12.01	12.14	8.20	9.49	12.03	12.15	8.15	9.46
35-39	11.83	12.11	7.51	8.53	11.91	12.13	7.50	8.52
40-44	11.08	11.73	6.64	7.71	11.16	11.81	6.62	7.69
45-49	9.93	10.83	5.98	7.06	10.02	10.91	5.97	7.05
50-54	8.96	10.06	5.43	6.62	9.02	10.16	5.42	6.61
55-59	8.55	8.99	4.71	6.06	8.61	9.10	4.70	6.05
60-64	8.35	8.74	4.34	5.54	8.43	8.79	4.34	5.54
Total 25-64	10.71	11.48	6.77	7.95	10.76	11.53	6.72	7.91
East South Central								
25-29	12.01	12.04	8.87	9.92	12.01	12.03	8.73	9.75
30-34	11.18	11.63	8.10	8.94	11.15	11.62	8.06	8.91
35-39	10.71	11.20	7.54	8.33	10.69	11.21	7.50	8.32
40-44	9.90	10.48	6.70	7.83	9.90	10.49	6.67	7.80
45-49	8.96	9.89	6.07	7.34	8.97	9.90	6.06	7.33
50-54	8.69	9.20	5.53	6.88	8.69	9.20	5.51	6.87
55-59	8.41	8.74	4.76	6.22	8.41	8.73	4.76	6.21
60-64	8.25	8.52	4.38	5.74	8.25	8.52	4.37	5.72
Total 25-64	9.56	10.37	6.63	7.91	9.54	10.36	6.54	7.84
West South Central								
25-29	12.37	12.22	9.88	10.60	12.35	12.21	9.68	10.50
30-34	12.16	12.15	8.63	9.67	12.15	12.16	8.60	9.64
35-39	12.08	12.10	8.09	8.71	12.08	12.10	8.06	8.69
40-44	11.36	11.75	7.25	8.14	11.36	11.76	7.23	8.12
45-49	10.24	10.98	6.52	7.57	10.24	10.99	6.51	7.55
50-54	9.25	10.28	6.04	7.05	9.27	10.28	6.02	7.04
55-59	8.66	9.26	5.14	6.30	8.66	9.27	5.14	6.30
60-64	8.42	8.78	4.61	5.73	8.42	8.78	4.61	5.72
Total 25-64	10.95	11.45	7.23	8.23	10.92	11.44	7.15	8.18

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 6. Median Years of Education Completed by the Nonmigrants, In-Migrants, and Out-Migrants During 1955-60, by Age, Sex, Color, and Census Division

Age Group	Nonmigrants				In-Migrants				Out-Migrants			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
					South Atlantic							
25-29	12.06	12.15	8.84	10.20	12.78	12.58	12.04	12.13	12.79	12.57	11.70	12.00
30-34	11.71	12.11	8.06	9.40	12.70	12.47	10.94	11.44	12.75	12.47	10.47	11.14
35-39	11.57	12.08	7.43	8.49	12.65	12.48	10.20	10.51	12.68	12.50	9.25	9.84
40-44	10.86	11.60	6.59	7.67	12.56	12.41	8.69	9.25	12.65	12.43	8.46	8.70
45-49	9.79	10.75	5.95	7.04	12.32	12.23	7.83	8.52	12.40	12.24	7.43	8.13
50-54	8.92	10.00	5.40	6.60	12.01	12.07	7.19	7.80	12.10	12.01	6.95	7.60
55-59	8.52	8.97	4.69	6.04	10.87	11.01	6.39	7.22	10.79	10.92	7.54	7.26
60-64	8.33	8.72	4.33	5.53	10.04	10.15	6.57	6.72	9.64	9.89	5.96	6.44
Total 25-64	10.39	11.29	6.66	7.86	12.52	12.35	10.29	10.68	12.66	12.44	10.07	10.32
					East South Central							
25-29	11.47	11.91	8.61	9.68	12.59	12.35	11.30	11.91	12.51	12.36	10.72	11.51
30-34	10.87	11.47	7.97	8.87	12.39	12.25	10.72	10.54	12.36	12.22	9.33	10.05
35-39	10.45	11.03	7.44	8.30	12.34	12.29	9.02	9.67	12.28	12.19	8.64	8.86
40-44	9.71	10.38	6.64	7.79	12.22	12.18	8.49	8.26	12.12	12.02	7.78	8.37
45-49	8.93	9.84	6.05	7.32	11.68	11.68	7.22	7.93	10.72	10.97	6.72	7.91
50-54	8.66	9.15	5.50	6.86	10.35	10.69	6.37	7.56	9.93	10.40	6.57	7.46
55-59	8.40	8.72	4.75	6.21	8.98	9.31	6.02	6.78	8.87	9.22	5.25	6.61
60-64	8.24	8.51	4.37	5.71	8.81	8.82	4.19	7.34	8.77	8.70	5.18	6.56
Total 25-64	9.25	10.19	6.47	7.80	12.29	12.19	9.41	9.70	12.22	12.12	8.83	9.27
					West South Central							
25-29	12.26	12.17	9.51	10.42	12.77	12.49	12.10	12.05	12.78	12.50	12.08	12.17
30-34	12.10	12.13	8.50	9.58	12.62	12.41	11.51	11.53	12.65	12.38	10.84	11.02
35-39	12.03	12.08	8.00	8.66	12.57	12.42	10.58	10.37	12.58	12.39	9.92	10.27
40-44	11.19	11.66	7.19	8.10	12.42	12.32	8.88	8.91	12.41	12.28	8.48	8.93
45-49	10.16	10.93	6.49	7.54	12.12	12.16	7.84	8.16	12.08	12.03	7.81	8.46
50-54	9.20	10.25	6.01	7.03	11.41	11.54	6.77	7.36	10.73	11.42	7.25	8.01
55-59	8.65	9.24	5.12	6.29	9.56	10.31	6.69	6.85	9.21	10.01	6.59	6.99
60-64	8.41	8.76	4.59	5.71	8.96	9.89	6.63	7.35	8.89	9.79	6.18	7.38
Total 25-64	10.68	11.30	7.07	8.15	12.50	12.34	10.50	10.42	12.52	12.32	10.36	10.46

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 7. Selection Indices of Net Migrants During 1955-60, by Age, Sex, Color, and Educational Level, South Atlantic Division, 1960

Educational Level	Age in 1960								
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64
White Male									
Under 5 Years	115	-55	-82	-79	-85	-88	-81	-74	-70
5-7	89	-89	-95	-72	-81	-64	-54	-52	-61
8	-8	-55	-35	-11	14	35	25	42	32
9-11	31	-5	5	11	19	16	40	36	16
12	-5	57	38	30	57	67	77	71	28
College, 1-3	-135	46	56	60	75	65	71	51	29
College, 4 & over	-18	19	49	50	35	32	20	42	17
White Female									
Under 5 Years	-41	-89	-85	-96	-81	-82	-78	-64	-69
5-7	-82	-82	-98	-88	-79	-76	-61	-48	-66
8	-146	-60	-30	-26	5	17	43	36	24
9-11	6	-7	2	3	16	19	22	25	6
12	-3	35	32	51	48	67	74	57	26
College, 1-3	18	47	53	29	31	28	12	7	25
College, 4 & over	208	-5	8	21	13	-2	-25	-2	7
Nonwhite Male									
Under 5 Years	71	64	54	46	22	53	170	-7	72
5-7	46	34	-19	16	-2	-80	30	-75	26
8	-9	-40	-38	-144	4	-98	-346	-321	-48
9-11	-14	-48	11	-18	-53	-47	22	303	-69
12	-62	-3	-20	-74	-115	-15	-1,454	710	-117
College, 1-3	-56	-90	-72	7	78	241	-3,006	51	-125
College, 4 & over	-99	-100	-48	45	66	287	995	574	-98
Nonwhite Female									
Under 5 Years	68	68	47	36	31	28	47	17	63
5-7	43	31	10	13	2	2	-13	-12	31
8	16	-14	-26	-73	-65	-47	-156	41	-20
9-11	-2	-4	-11	-9	-22	-29	-18	-158	-34
12	-27	-43	-24	-25	45	-20	79	57	-70
College, 1-3	-77	-41	-3	170	-68	-24	-15	91	-69
College, 4 & over	-71	-46	-22	-82	3	20	29	-16	-72

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 8. Selection Indices of Net Migrants During 1955-60, by Age, Sex, Color, and Educational Level, East South Central Division, 1960

Educational Level	Age in 1960								
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64
White Male									
Under 5 Years	25	10	7	-29	-48	8	5	55	26
5-7	-6	32	14	7	-23	12	-20	-15	16
8	-14	-7	19	2	-21	-24	28	-2	8
9-11	21	18	0	29	32	73	42	-74	20
12	31	25	8	57	56	-16	-19	76	15
College, 1-3	21	24	33	-33	42	-67	-108	-233	-5
College, 4 & over	-111	-134	-92	-176	-72	-98	-24	231	-160
White Female									
Under 5 Years	46	52	2	-15	-27	20	49	11	34
5-7	-6	4	13	-40	-29	2	3	-33	4
8	6	-18	-45	-3	7	17	-3	4	7
9-11	35	22	-16	14	16	-23	26	62	15
12	20	2	41	26	24	14	-39	-84	5
College, 1-3	-54	-11	-31	15	26	17	-70	50	-27
College, 4 & over	-207	-86	-49	-54	-83	-72	12	40	-119
Nonwhite Male									
Under 5 Years	49	7	30	17	10	19	0	29	45
5-7	23	28	7	1	0	22	15	-24	20
8	3	-12	-4	-28	-6	-20	-8	-66	-14
9-11	-4	-4	-32	21	12	-31	-16	-97	-44
12	-41	-21	-11	6	-30	-198	-143	82	-99
College, 1-3	-62	-10	-66	-97	-56	-14	17	-50	-121
College, 4 & over	-71	-106	-25	-145	-105	-198	77	-150	-133
Nonwhite Female									
Under 5 Years	57	34	40	35	30	23	9	20	49
5-7	39	20	4	10	-2	-2	1	-15	23
8	17	-4	-21	-25	-24	-35	-4	-51	-6
9-11	2	-3	4	-15	-10	-4	-14	5	-23
12	-38	-20	-9	-30	17	-56	-32	37	-72
College, 1-3	-82	-21	-122	-92	-79	47	-146	48	-105
College, 4 & over	-76	-85	-19	29	-19	45	86	8	-68

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.

Table 9. Selection Indices of Net Migrants During 1955-60, by Age, Sex, Color, and Educational Level, West South Central Division, 1960

Educational Level	Age in 1960								
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64
White Male									
Under 5 Years	26	-104	-170	-177	-100	-215	-684	-3,359	-26
5-7	34	41	-12	-34	9	-3	59	-273	42
8	24	-5	-14	55	18	-27	334	2,102	45
9-11	40	41	57	89	77	81	-34	630	51
12	-2	82	142	76	0	75	9	629	16
College, 1-3	-11	20	-102	-64	8	66	478	3,401	-38
College, 4 & over	-65	-173	-130	-131	-113	-3	147	-2,603	-159
White Female									
Under 5 Years	-52	-227	-152	-187	-172	-258	-3,175	-448	-113
5-7	12	-106	-23	-35	3	61	248	103	16
8	45	31	43	54	22	54	321	86	61
9-11	35	17	-2	40	1	44	950	45	25
12	11	101	62	62	86	70	1,349	120	39
College, 1-3	-72	-50	-39	-18	-15	-47	245	-131	-63
College, 4 & over	-65	-186	-117	-185	-133	-160	-2,324	210	-136
Nonwhite Male									
Under 5 Years	77	39	29	44	62	55	16	21	67
5-7	61	31	21	-14	-34	-16	29	-57	37
8	14	-48	3	-47	-75	-88	-162	-91	-21
9-11	-9	5	-44	2	-16	-132	107	-23	-53
12	-39	-6	2	19	-8	88	-29	21	-88
College, 1-3	-76	-5	37	-1	-9	-48	-19	687	-117
College, 4 & over	-150	-196	-143	-153	0	145	-378	100	-225
Nonwhite Female									
Under 5 Years	91	64	79	47	81	41	27	18	70
5-7	59	30	22	24	9	16	-6	38	38
8	27	-23	-10	-38	-87	-41	-40	-40	-11
9-11	10	-13	-25	-24	-42	-51	3	-61	-30
12	-21	18	-78	-25	-16	-19	-33	-173	-59
College, 1-3	-102	-119	53	-137	-23	-12	-54	-153	-132
College, 4 & over	-155	-71	1	29	1	-75	-14	11	-119

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960. Lifetime and Recent Migration, PC(2)-2D. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963, Table 8.